THE
CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$ 0 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS
[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1865, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Speech of Mr. Benjamin.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.

Mr. Benjamin in the course of his speech yesterday stated what followed in the interview between the President and Mr. Blair.

The President gave him a letter as follows: "Sir: I put down now in writing what I said to you in words. I am ready to confer for peace if I had the assurance that any commissioners would be sent to meet and treat with them. I would send commissioners for the purpose and design of making peace for our two countries." The answer of Mr. Lincoln to this note was, 'as you have showed me a note brought with you from Richmond, you may say to Mr. Davis that I will see any informal agent to secure a peace to our once happy country.'

Mr. Benjamin said he believed when Mr. Blair first came to Richmond he did hope that it was an opening or some arrangement which might be lead to ultimate peace. Had the enemy been of the same mind he still believed there might have been some ground upon which they would have settled the question.

Mr. Benjamin advocated the immediate employment of negroes to reinforce the army, and was loudly applauded by the meeting.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.

A force of the enemy, believed to be from two to four thousand strong, landed at Grimball's, on James Island, about eight o'clock this morning and drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but it is believed to be a feint.

A force attacked our troops on the Saltkatchee this morning, but were easily repulsed. They also advanced upon the Charleston road near the Blue House, and opened with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Intelligence received today reports the enemy as crossed the Edisto at Burnaker's bridge. The enemy are reported to be moving on Augusta.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.

The House adopted the joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th inst., and concurred in the Senate resolution of thanks to Mr. Lancaster, owner of the yacht *Deerhound*.

Mr. Barksdale submitted a bill providing for the employment of negro troops. A motion to reject the bill was lost, yeas 2, nays 53. The bill was then referred to the select committee. The tax bill was further discussed till adjournment.

In the Senate the House resolutions of adjournment, were rejected by a tie. During the debate Messrs. Wigfall and Maxwell expressed their unqualified opposition to negro troops, subsequently Mr Oldham introduced a bill to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House exemption bill was debated and amended before final action. The House then resolved into secret session.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.

The Senate passed a bill changing the time of holding the election for Representatives of Congress in Missouri to the 1st Monday in November.

Mr. Burnett introduced a bill to abolish the office of provost marshal, except within the lines of the army. The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House a communication from the President was received stating the number of Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters in the Confederate service to be 1316 on post duty; and 318 tax in kind.

The tax bill was further discussed till adjournment.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.

Northern papers including the evening edition of the *American* of the 8th received. They admit a considerable loss in the battle at Hatcher's run, but claim that the Confederates lost heavily. The object of the movement is not developed.

Mr. Foote arrived at New York on Tuesday still in custody. His destination is reported to be in military prisons; he refuses to take the oath and expresses a desire to emigrate to Sonora.

Maj Henry Gilmer was captured near Moorefield recently.

The Governor of Brazil has issued a decree excluding Shenandoah from the ports of the Empire.

Seward's answer in the case of the Florida, had not been received.

Burdi the Lake Erie raiders has been surrendered to the United States by the Canadian authorities.

Gold 211.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.

Northern papers of the 9th have been received. In the late fight beyond Petersburg, the casualties in the 5th corps is estimated at about 500; in the 2nd corps, 250.

Arrangements for a general exchange of all prisoners have been accomplished.

A terrible conflagration occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, two thousand barrels of Coal Oil were burned, and fifty dwellings consumed. The oil poured through the streets spreading destruction on all sides, and a number of people were roasted alive in the streets.

The draft in New York will probably be postponed.

The Florida Legislature refused to allow the distillation of grain. Under the present law, fruits can be distilled.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1865. [No. 251.

OFFICIAL.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE H. G.,
Raleigh, February 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 2.

I. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

An Act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, ratified the 7th day of July 1863.

* * * * * * *

SEC 2nd. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home defence, all white male persons not enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the Civil and Military officers of the Confederate Government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such Ministry, the High Sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties, and such other persons as the Governor for special reasons may deem proper subjects to exempt. * *

SEC 5th. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempt from provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State, but half, ratified the 12th day of May 1862.—*Provided*, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the act of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization—ratified the 7th day of February, 1865.

SEC 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, the Governor, when ever he deems it expedient, may reorganize the Guard for Home Defence by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company. Provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard to any one county, but such number as may be, shall be incorporated into a company; the said companies, when so consolidated, shall have their privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving, their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner, consolidate two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated; said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than nine companies; That the rank and file shall elect their field officers and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for home defence ratified 7th July 1863; there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General, Solicitors for the several circuits and counties, County Trustees, County Surveyors, Physicians of five years' practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary Compositors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges and Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled Operatives in Factories and Foundry's, regular public Millers and Black Smiths, and Wheel Wrights who have established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and one overseer of the poor of each county; Provided all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be actually in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the first of January 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public Millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged, unless it shall appear that owners of Mills have turned off their Millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt; Provided that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under it, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person hereinmentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 7th day of Feb A. D. 1865.

D. G. FOWLE
Speaker Pro Tem.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this the 7th day of February, A. D. 1865

C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary of State.

II. In addition to the exemptions granted in the foregoing acts there shall be exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence all Railroad officers and the necessary employees, the Commanding officers of each Brigade and Regiment of North Carolina Militia and one Druggist to each Drug Store. *Provided*, that there is no druggist in said Drug Store not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

III. Claims for exemption under the foregoing acts and orders must be established by the affidavit of two respectable persons knowing of the facts, which affidavits must be placed in the hands of the commanding officer of the Regiment or Battalion to which the individual belongs, who, if satisfied that the claim is just, will furnish him with a certificate of exemption.

IV. The Commanding officers of each Regiment and Battalion of the Guard for Home Defence will immediately assemble their commands at their respective county seats, and at once proceed to consolidate the companies in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified February 7th 1865, and under the following regulations viz: When a regiment or Battalion is assembled as above directed, its commanding officers will carry detailed two classes, all shall be board officers and men liable to active service in the field beyond the limits of the county will constitute the first class, and all officers and men exempt from duty except within the limits of their counties, will constitute the second class.

When the first class does not exceed ninety men or fall below forty-five men, it will be organized into one company—when it exceeds ninety men but does not exceed one hundred and fifty, it will be organized into two companies—when it exceeds one hundred and fifty men, it will be organized into three companies and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held. When the first class falls below forty five men, it will be organized into a company, and officers elected as follows: For a company of less than forty five, but more than thirty five men, a Captain and a first Lieutenant; for a company of less than thirty-five but more than twenty, a first Lieutenant and a second Lieutenant; for a company of twenty or a less number of men, one second Lieutenant.

The second class will be organized into companies not to exceed seventy five men each, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held when the number of men does not fall below forty five. But when it does fall below forty five the same rule will be followed as in the first class.

The election for company officers will be held under the direction of the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, who will as soon as the organizations are completed immediately forward a report of the same to this office, together with the certificates of election.

V. Until the consolidated companies are organized into Regiments and Battalions, the Field Officers now in commission will continue to exercise command as heretofore.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE.
R. C. GAITLIN,
251—tf. *Adjutant General.*

All papers in the State publish once and send bill to the Adjutant General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ **CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.** ☜
IMMEDIATELY
BY FIVE YOUNG LADIES—ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS:
MISS LEOLA FAIRFIELD,
MISS BLANCH EDMUND,
MISS GERALDINE GRAY,
MISS CATOOLA BLACK,
MISS BELLE ORFIELD.
Act of Warrenton, N. C.
February 11, 1865. 250—4t*.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!
TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy, 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27 1865 237—f.

WANTED TO RENT.
A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE
January 28, 2865. 238—tf.

ROBBERY.
THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864 No. 131, issued to me by J. W. Worth, especially and withi six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.
ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Marcanton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J. N. M. Dowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Fayboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.
The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, Oct 29, 1864. 168—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 180 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central Railroad, and bound'd in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.
Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address
W. F. BASON,
Haw River, N. C. R. R.
January 24 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 80 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 186. 248—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE N. C.,
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 6th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrill,	J C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thruston,	W McParsly,	W T Leggett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Hines,
8	J M Wilson,	W A Barber,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Good,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	Hawkins,	J B Withers,
14	R T Everett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hargrove,	
16	W A Stowe	A Scholl,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W Scott,	T J Worth,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Leg Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Love,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Profitt,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G P Gardner,	
35	J J Johnson,	S S Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Best,
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J R Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	[illegible] C McAllister,	N McK McNeill,
47		W G Lockhard,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A H H,	
49	L M McRae,	J T Lewis,	C Q Petty,
50	G W Thrash,	J C Vanhook,	H J Scales,
51	H McKethan,	G B Hudson	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Iles,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craig,
58	I B Palmer,		J J Boothe,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo
60	W M Hardy.		J T Welch,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G Wedgewell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T D Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A Pollard,	J J Speed,
66	J H Netherc't,	J G Wright,	D Lovett,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Thurston,	W Whitfield,
68	A W Hinton,	P C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Galt,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry by Maj J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col. W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj. W. W. St Ingleside; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. M Karney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F S Armistead.	C W Broadfoot.	W McK Clark.
2	J H Anderson.	W F Bailey.	N A Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale,	W. E. French.	A A Ellington.
1	Bat.		D C Millard.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jos Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C. Wade Keyes, of Miss, Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C G Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunstall, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John Ll Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.
THE undersigned proposes to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.
It will be entirely independent in politics, but will never choose accord to the administration a just support in measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed diverse to this object, will be of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be first started.
In the matter of general News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.
For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled in this country.
The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes us we presume, a guaranty that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.
The farming interests will be faithfully solicited, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.
In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assist to each of those departments an editor of known experience and ability.
Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the most forcing news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.
In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.
The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.
P KEAN, & CO.,
Richmond Va.
Jan 18—298 tf.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.
A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT. WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B O Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ran away from Dickson to go back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.
G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 23—wdm.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.
The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:
ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	80 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	100 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	200 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Lt Gov David A Barnes, Northampton, Ex Officio.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Richard H Battle, Jr., Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R. E. Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Gen. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E. Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 24 May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph, J R Gargrave, Anson; P H Winston jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Buncombe; Wm. Eaton, jr, Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof. Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan Gaston; S S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange, Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.
The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President
Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.
Willis J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.
Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of
PRINTING MATERIALS,
We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!
SUCH AS
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.
Special attention paid to
GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

W. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

THE SITUATION. The events of a few days past have been such as to warrant the conclusion that our enemy are exerting themselves with their utmost energy to bring about our subjugation with haste.

The report current here a few days ago, that they had landed 20 000 men at Newbern and Morehead City, with engines and Railroad iron, has now assumed the shape that they have landed at Newbern only, and are appropriating the iron in laying down the Road towards Kinston.

Grant recently extended his lines near Petersburg; not however without a fight, in which our gallant army showed its usual good conduct and heroism in checking the enemy's advance, and driving him back to Hatch's Run. This much however Grant accomplished the extending of his lines so as to render it more hazardous for General Lee to spare any of his men for the defence of other points.

Sherman had struck the South Carolina R. R a little above Branchville some days ago, and is supposed to be moving now on Columbia or Augusta, or both. Gen. D. H. Hill is in command at the latter place; of this however no one entertains any doubt; but of the means he has at his command to check the enemy's onward progress, we have no definite knowledge. It is probable a very short time will show. We may receive further information from some or all of these points, before going to press, if so, our readers will be duly informed. Why this unwonted activity at this inclement season of the year?

That the untoward events of the past few months should cause some depression of spirit among our people is but natural; and our enemy would be fools indeed if they did not arrive at this conclusion and shape their measures to take advantage of it accordingly. But we have presses among us which apparently fearful that the enemy may not otherwise take the hint continue to make a great noise about peace—represent our people as determined to have it; ever since plainly told by Lincoln and Seward that *there is no peace but upon unconditional submission.* Why talk about it longer, or make so much ado about negotiations either by Confederate or State authorities, when our enemy plainly told us that neither would be listened to.

It is high time to lay aside the tricks of the *demagogue* and *political gambler* and recognize as the true issue that presented by the Yankees in terms not to be mistaken, *that we must fight on or submit unconditionally.* We never regarded secession as either a peaceful or proper remedy for the evils complained of before the war, and all that has since occurred has but tended to strengthen and confirm the opinion previously formed in regard to it. But the state of things is now essentially changed. The *Union* to which we are now kindly invited to bow in humble submission by the Yankees, and their few supporters among us, is one at least, in some essential particulars recently manufactured by them for our special use, as it would seem, and we are to be admitted to it, with all the odium of being a *subdued or cowardly submissive race.* Are our people ready for this? or, are they slandered when such assertions are made?—If they are ready for it, it is fully time it should be known; for to such a people, liberty and independence even as a pipe-less bow would be useless as the spirit to maintain it must be forever gone. If such sentiments are slandered us it is due to themselves and the country that they should repel it.—They have a right at any and all times to meet and consult for the public good, and express their opinions on public measures and men—to invite the ablest and most reliable statesmen to meet in conference with them, and hold mutual council upon public affairs. This being done, will enable ourselves and our enemy to know where we stand.

In addition to our supposed despondency as a cause for the recent activity of the enemy, other causes may be at work. While he would very naturally wish to accomplish as much as possible before our people have had time to recover from former shocks, it will be remembered, that Lincoln in his review with our commissioners hinted at complications with foreign powers in terms that would indicate he had fears, if he did not accomplish his task of subduing us speedily.

That he would have indicated such complications in his remarks to them is hardly probable, if the prospect had not been a strong one. But however this may be, we can rely only on the bravery of our troops, and the spirit of our people to meet the emergency now pressing us.

By an order of the U. S. Secretary of War, dated the 12th inst, "the Military Department of the South has been extended so as to *include* the State of North Carolina". The Department of the South is commanded by Gen. Sherman, with headquarters at Hilton Head.

Gen. J. B. Hood arrived in Richmond Tuesday evening, and had an interview with the President on Wednesday.

We are much gratified to learn that our friend and former messmate, Sergt. Wm M. Waterbury, is improving. It will be remembered that he was dangerously wounded some time since by a cowardly Yankee dog, who fired on him while asleep. Long may he live to strike his manly blows for the cause of freedom.—*Fay. Telegraph.*

THE SABBATH.—This is the loveliest, brightest day of the week, to a spiritual mind. These rising refresh the soul in God, that finds nothing but turmoil in the creature. Should not this day be welcome to the soul, that sets it free to mind its own business, which has other days to attend to the business of its servant the body? And these are a certain pledge to it of the eternal Sabbath, and rest in Him, forever who is the only rest of the soul.

The black laws of Illinois (prohibiting negroes from settling in the State) have been repealed by the State Senate, and the House of Assembly will, without doubt, concur.

From the Richmond Whig.

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS AT THE AFRICAN CHURCH.

Pursuant to a call of Governor Smith for the citizens to assemble to receive the answer of Lincoln to the Confederate Commissioners, there was an immense mass meeting last night in the African Church—perhaps the largest meeting of the kind since the war.

The meeting was called to order by Governor Smith, who made some patriotic and well-timed remarks:

President Davis addressed the meeting for about three quarters of an hour. With regard to the peace mission, the President said that he had never entertained much hope of effecting a peace on honorable terms so long as we met with reverses; but under the existing circumstances he had felt it his duty to appoint our best men, who were best calculated to secure for us that Independence which no other power but the Yankees would ever think of denying. As regards the terms upon which he would enter in negotiations for peace, he said that only such as were based upon the Independence of the Confederacy would receive his sanction. He thought that with the approval of Providence which we believed to be on our side, and with the united resolve of our people, victory would yet crown our struggle. In his correspondence with Lincoln the (Davis) had never failed to speak of two different countries and two governments, while Mr. Lincoln spoke of a common country. We could have no common country with the Yankees, and sooner than be united with them again, he was willing to yield up everything and was prepared for any sacrifice before he would succumb.

The President then exhorted those at home who are able to bear arms to unite with those already in the army in repelling the enemy, believing this the most effectual way of securing peace. If only half the absentees were sent back with General Lee, he was sure that Grant would be taught a lesson such as he had never received since his eventful route from the Rapidan to the James.

The President concluded with the expression of the hope that if there had been mistakes in the past, we should accept them as lessons of wisdom for the future. That we should improve the errors of the past; and that with a firm resolve, and the bond of union, so to prosecute the attainment of the great object towards which every effort should be directed, that the enemy would be knocking at our doors petitioning us for peace upon our own terms.

The Governor then called upon Senator Henry, of Tennessee, who began in the midst of the audience, and being unable to reach the stand, begged the audience to excuse him for not addressing them, as he was not well and could not speak in a manner to suit the occasion.

After some remarks by Senator Oldham of Texas, Rev. Dr. Duncan and Dr. Burrows, the proceedings were closed in the Major part; that when the meeting adjourned, it adjourned to meet in the Capitol Square at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

A correspondent of the Yorkville *Enquirer* has furnished that paper the following very interesting sketch of this pleasant town:

Lincolnton, the county site of Lincoln county, was settled more than eighty years ago. The county was first called Tryon, in honor of William Tryon, Royal Governor, but owing to his rigorous oppressions, the General Assembly changed the name to Lincoln, in honor of Benjamin Lincoln, who was a distinguished American General in the Revolution of 76.

This is naturally a beautiful place. Topographically, it is quite elevated; and its mineral waters, proximity to the mountains, together with its salubrious atmosphere render it quite a healthy climate. Art, however, has not done her part in adorning and beautifying nature. Unfortunately, most of the residences were placed immediately on the main streets. The railroad passing through, had just begun to excite a spirit of general improvement when the war began, which of course suspended everything of this kind. There are about fifteen hundred inhabitants here, many of whom are industrious and enterprising citizens, who will doubtless improve the place very much, whenever circumstances are such as to admit their return to peaceful avocations.

There are four churches within the town—Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and the White Church as it is called, which is occupied once each month by the Baptists, and also one Sabbath in each month by the General Reformed congregation. The morals of the people appear to be very good, and there appears likewise a fair proportion of refinement among the citizens.

In addition to the above, one of the most attractive things in this town, is a large flourishing Female Seminary conducted by Rev. Samuel Lander, A. M. Mr. Lander, is a thorough scholar, a zealous teacher and a successful educator. He has determined to raise the standard of female education, allowing no pupil to pass into a higher class until she has fully mastered the studies of the lower. Thus far, he has admirably succeeded, although the high standard of scholarship that he has invariably required has been much in advance of the female education of the day. He is assisted by competent teachers; and the character of the school together with the rates of board and tuition, the healthiness of the climate, and the comparative quiet of the town, renders this a most desirable institution for the education of girls and young ladies. Where a young lady has passed through this seminary and received the principal's certificate, she will be prepared, in a literary and scientific sense, for the severer duties of life.

HOME.—The following beautiful passage is from the pen of Dr. Guthrie:

Home? To be home is the wish of the seamen on stormy seas and lonely watch.—Home is the wish of the soldier, and tender visions mingle with the troubled dreams of trench and field. Where the palm tree waves its graceful plumes, and birds of jeweled lustre flash and flicker from among gorgeous flowers; the exile sits staring upon vacancy—a far away home lies on his heart, and borne on the wings of fancy over intervening seas and lands, he is swept away home, and hears the lark sing above his father's fields, and sees his fair-haired boy brother; with light foot and childhood's glee, chasing the butterfly by his native stream. And in his best hours, home, his own sinless home—a home with Father above that starry sky—will be the wish of every Christian man. He looks around him—the world is full of suffering; he is distressed by its sorrows, and vexed with his sins. He looks within—he finds much in his own corrupt state to grieve for. In the language of a heart repelled, grieved, vexed, he often touches his eye upwards, saying, "I would not live always." No; not for all he could of the world's wealth—no, not for all the pearls of her seas nor for all the pebbles of her flashing frothy cup—nor for all the crowns of her kingdoms, would I live always. Like a bird about to migrate to the sunny lands where no winter steels her snows, or strips the grove, or binds the dancing streams, he will often in spirit be pluming his wing for the hour of his flight to glory.

TOUGH MEAT.—Those whose teeth are not strong enough to masticate hard beef should cut their steaks, the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into a suitable thickness, and cook according to fancy. The same process will answer for any description of tough meat.

LETTER ON THE CURRENCY.

We have rarely published a paper in which important facts are so clearly and forcibly stated, as in the following letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. The true and only practical method of benefitting the soldiers in regard to their pay, is most convincingly set forth; while the policy advocated will, at the same time, unshackle the commerce of the community, restore trade to a healthful condition, and break up that unhappy and unatural state of things which entails so much loss and suffering upon the multitude, and enables the monopolist and the extortioner to levy their enormous exactions:

MR. TRENHOLM TO MR. BAKER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, February 4, 1865.

HON. R. H. BAKER, Jr.,
House of Delegates, Richmond, Va:

Sir, I have had the honor to receive your letter of 3d inst., enclosing the copy of the resolutions offered in the House of Delegates of Virginia, suggesting the expediency of paying the troops of the State of Virginia one months pay in coin, "provided the Confederate States Government will agree to reimburse the same either in coin or in Treasury notes at their market value, as the said government may elect," and inquiring "what amount of coin will probably be sufficient to accomplish that object, and whether the Confederate Government will agree to reimburse the amount so expended in the manner indicated in the resolution."

I was unable to ascertain at this time the amount of coin necessary to pay the troops of the State of Virginia, and do not delay the reply to so grave a proposition, I especially submit for your consideration the reflections to which it suggests.

To pay a portion of the troops in specie, taking the same at its market value, would be equivalent to paying them forty times as much as the others. No authority exists to make such a distinction, even if it were one, as it plainly appears to be, a violation of every principle of justice and equality. If it would take $2 000,000 to pay the troops of Virginia, this sum in specie would purchase $80,000,000 in treasury notes, while the same number of troops, belonging to other States, would receive for an equal length of service but $2,000 000 in the same currency. This view of the question appears to me conclusive against such a proposition. It may be asked perhaps what is it possible to extend the benefit of the proposed measure to the whole army. The estimate of the Quartermaster General for six months pay of the army is $80 000 000, which is about $15,000,000 per month. I suppose however, that he sent a large amount, does not exceed $12 000 000 monthly. This amount of specie I think is not attainable. But if we are not of this sum in the precious metals could be commanded, or whatever the amount may be, that coin should, in my opinion, be differently applied, to procure from it the greatest amount of good to the army. The largest and most permanent benefit than can be conferred upon those dear to me, in my opinion, is to make the money of the government *good.*

The money is taken upon the property of the country. Unable to pay our gallant defenders in money, we pay them in mortgages upon the property and income of the country; and all that is wanting to make that money good in their hands, is to provide a summary process for the foreclosure of the mortgage. This may be done; an adequate amount of tax then imposed upon the property will give security to the notes, and render their purchasing power independent of the fears of the timid or the exactions of the extortionate. I have ventured, with becoming respect, to suggest that the error of our past legislation has been to pay the soldier and the public creditor, from whom his supplies are drawn, in Treasury notes without rendering the property and productions of the country immediately responsible for the prompt redemption of them.

The value of the tithe extinguishes the tax on agricultural property; the *ad valorem* tax on other property is credited against the income tax; hence the amount to be collected is small compared with the expenditures. But had this amount, small as it is, been payable in Treasury notes with which the army is paid, the soldier would have found a customer willing and perhaps anxious to exchange his substance for the notes. But the taxes for the last year, with unimportant exceptions, were made payable in four per cent bonds. It was a system under which 500 millions of Treasury notes must be issued, for which there was to be no demand whatever. Is it to be wondered that the price rose to $50 per bushel, and that houses worth $8,000 before the war commanded from 100 to $150,000? Had the farmer been under the necessity of paying a money tax, as well as a tax in kind, would it have been possible for him to raise the price of corn to $50 per bushel? Had the speculator been compelled to pay a tax of ten per cent on his property, in Treasury notes, would he have given fifteen times its former value (for a house) yielding in many cases no rent whatever?

My plan, then, for the relief of the soldier is to impose a suitable tax on property and income. I would reverse the position of the soldier and the property holder, and impose such a tax on the latter as will render him dependent on the soldier for the means of discharging it. Now this system at variance with the interest of property holders and producers. If a farmer owe a debt of $8 000, would he prefer to give a mortgage on his property, payable in specie after the war, or to discharge it at once by the sale of 500 bushels of corn at $10, or 1,000 bushels at $5. That is equally the case, I think, with all property holders; is it better to part with a portion of our property at present values, than to pile up mortgages to be discharged at a future day in specie.

Even they who are inclined to the opinion that necessity requires, or equity justifies the selling of the debt, will perceive that taxation affords to every man the opportunity of purchasing the notes at the depreciated value; and of accomplishing an equally saving, without subjecting the Government to the imputation of repudiation.

I have the honor to remain,
Your most ob't servant,
GEO. A. TRENHOLM,
Sec'y of Treasury.

SHERMAN ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We received no official information yesterday in regard to Sherman's movements. We have it, however, from perfectly trustworthy sources that the Yankees yesterday reached and cut the line of the South Carolina Railroad at three points west of Branchville, namely: Midway, Blackville and Bamsburg. It is now believed that Sherman's main force is moving in the direction of Augusta.—*Chas. Mercury, Feb. 8th*

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Again on yesterday it was reported that Sherman had taken Branchville, but nothing in confirmation of it was received at the War Office.

GOLD

No transaction of consequence took place in the gold market yesterday—buyers are not anxious to sell.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER SCHEME

The Confederate Senate in secret session on Tuesday, by a overwhelming majority voted down Mr Brown's resolution instructing the Military committee to report a bill putting two hundred thousand negro soldiers in the army. This puts this vexed question at rest, at least for a time.—*Rich. Dis. 9th*

The President is again suffering from an attack of neuralgia. Although confined to his house, he is not prevented from attending to business.

Wm. B. Astor, of New York, in paying his war tax, acknowledges to an annual income of $838,525.

THE NEWS.

Grant's movement of Sunday and Monday, on our right, southwest of Petersburg, was as we have previously stated, a serious and determined attempt to plant his left nearer the Southside railroad, and by so doing, advance another step in the investment of Petersburg. He may even have regarded the capture of that road as possible. In this he was disappointed; but he succeeded in effecting a lodgment on Hatcher's creek, and there entrenching himself. This puts him at certainly nearer the Southside railroad, the immediate objective of the movement. We however, feel satisfied that as Gen. Lee has made no attempt to dislodge him, the position can be of no great strategetic value.

An official dispatch from General Lee, received yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., states that the enemy, on Tuesday, approached several portions of our line but made no attack; that they still hold their position on Hatcher's run, and that there was no fighting yesterday.

From another source we learn that, on Tuesday morning, the enemy advanced in heavy force upon our extreme right, between Burgess' and Armstrong's mills, and approached to within seventy yards of our breastworks, when, being opened upon by our troops, they turned and fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. our troops pursuing them to their works. It will be observed there is no discrepancy between this statement and General Lee's report. He says the enemy approached our lines but did not attack. In this case, as they approached our lines we attacked. In this sortie we regret to learn that Brigadier General G. M. Sorrel, of Georgia, commanding Wright's brigade, was shot through the lungs, and, it is feared mortally wounded.

The formidable character of this movement will be appreciated when it is known that nearly the whole of Grant's army participated. Four of his corps are known to have been engaged, namely: the Fust, Second, Fifth and Sixth corps. The advance of this immense force on Monday, was successfully resisted by Pegram's, Evans' and Mahone's divisions.

There is no doubt that Grant was chiefly incited to attempt this mid-winter dash upon our right by the belief that General Lee had sent Mahone, with a considerable body of troops, to South Carolina—If he has accomplished nothing else, he has been disagreeably undeceived. He found to his cost that the gallant and lucky Mahone was at his old position, where he has so often before welcomed our enemies with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

Considering the obstinacy of the fight on Monday and the length of its duration, the number of casualties on each side was unusually small. This is accounted for by the fact that the battle was fought on densely wooded ground. We lost fewer prisoners last week. Sixty-seven, belonging to the Sixth corps, captured during the fight, were received in the city yesterday.—*Rich Dispatch, 9th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headquarters, Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and report them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
251—3t. Asst. Adj General.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, sabres, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keepsakes, trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender these in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have irregularly purchased them from private parties. After compensation with, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officers commanding troops, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, any station, or officers in the enrolling service, connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau.—All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward them, with duplicate receipts, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters.—The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau.—While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per cent age which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hotter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Gaty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of
J. GORGAS,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.
Official:
J. W. HINDALE, A. A. G.
State papers copy 8 times.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, ASSISTANT Adjutant General, C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. John W. Hinsdale, Asst. Adj't. General of Reserve of N. C., and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves of N. C., as its Colonel he having been duly elected to that office on the 3d of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Col Hinsdale tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion and cheerfully puts at the disposal of the General and gallantry, which has characterized his service as a Staff Officer, may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and A. A. General. 251—6t.

State papers copy 6 times.

NEGRO AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, 14th, We WILL SELL AT OUR SALES Room,
1 Woman and three children,
1 do and one Child,
1 Negro HouseGirl 14 years old,
1 " " " 12 " "
1 " " " 17 " "
1 " Seamstress.

Several others will be added to the list by sale day.

We will also hire for the balance of the year an excellent Farm hand.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
February 13, 1865 251 2t.

30 PS. OF FINE MACON SHEETING BY THE BOLT. The best substitute for Prints Domestic.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
February 13, 1865. 251—2t.

20 DOZ WHITE WORK COTTON CARDS NO. 10. In stock and for sale by
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
February 13, 1865 251—2t.

1 CHEST OF FINE GREEN TEA,
4 Bales ¾ brown Jeans
Black Alapaccas,
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
February 13, 1865. 251—2t.

OIL FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. TANNERS OIL,
20 " Cotton Seed Oil,
5 " Linseed Oil.
Apply to W. R. MILLER,
Neuse Oil Mill's,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 13, 1865. 251—3t.

Fall Distribution of the Literary Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD.
Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distribution of the School Fund, have instructed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Fall distribution to be made to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled upon proper application to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Z. B. VANCE, Prest. Ex. officio.

M. S. R. BIRD Secretary.

COUNTIES.	FALL APP.	FALL DIST.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.
Alamance,	10 475	$1,207 69	
Alexander,	5 778	671 69	
Anson,	10 881	1 265 26	
Alleghany,	3 547	407 59	
Ashe	7 80	905 76	
Beaufort,	2 42	1,414 78	
Bertie,	11 076	1,282 95	
Bladen,	9 864	1,146 68	
Brunswick,	8 93	808 39	
Buncombe,	11 882	1 381 27	
Burke,	8,288	963 47	
Cabarrus,	9 330	1 084 60	
Caldwell,	7 084	821 68	
Camden,	4 49	522 20	
Carteret,	7 398	860 02	
Caswell,	12 47	1,449 96	
Catawba,	9 064	1 69 92	
Chatham,	16 6 7	1,930 58	Wm. G. Abernathy, D. & D., and Sarah C. Foushee, $150.
Cherokee,	8 9 8	1,041 36	
Chowan,	5 357	6 2 75	
Cleaveland,	14,495	1,336 27	D. J. Webb, D. & D., & L. P. Webb, D. & D., 150.
Columbus,	7 6 2	884 89	
Craven,	13,797	1 603 88	
Cumberland,	14,037	1 631 77	J. B. Strickland, D. & D, & G. W.-Hardie, B, 150.
Currituck,	6 406	744 6	
Davidson,	15 87	1,7 6 85	E. D. Presley, D & D, 75.
Davie,	7 537	876 17	E. Orrell, B, 75. [75
Duplin,	12 93	1,503 79	N. J. Blanchard, D & D,
Edgecombe,	8 33	1 549 91	J. W. C. Luper, D & D, 75.
Forsythe,	11 9 5	1 93 2	J. W. Gay, B, 75
Franklin,	4 7	1 811 0	
Gaston,	8 451	9 1 09	
Gates,	6 883	800 11	
Granville,	8 9	2 204 29	
Greene,	6 345	737 72	
Guilford,	15 606	2,162 92	U. L. Gardner, D & D, & S. A. Pegram, 150.
Halifax,	15 301	1,778 71	C. W. Porter, B, 75.
Harnett,	7,095	8 4 53	W. Holt, D and D. J. Holt, D & D, & F. C. McLean, B, 225
Haywood,	5 676	659 83	
Henderson,	9 9 9	1 159 2	
Hertford,	7 726	898 14	
Hyde,	6 6 7	769 22	Z. Flowers, B. 75
Iredell,	13,676	1 589 82	E. J. Hays, D & D and E. E. J. Gaither, B, 150
Jackson,	5,47 6	6 9 6	
Johnston,	13 69	1 59 4	
Jones,	4,365	507 43	
Lenoir,	8,158	948 36	M. Carter, D & D. N Carter, D & D, and J Carter, D & D, 225
Lincoln,	7 349	854 81	
Macon,	5,798	673 8	
Madison,	5 523	676 92	
Martin,	8 468	9 4 39	
McDowell,	6 598	767 1	J. A. Jamison D & D, 75
Mecklenburg,	4 758	1 715 8	O. Levers, D & D, 75
Montgomery,	6 9 9	804 44	
Moore,	10 429	1,23 90	
Nash,	9 815	1,140 98	I. Pegram, B and L. A. Pegram, B, 150
New Hanover,	7 89	2 04 8	D. J. Moore, B, 75
Northampton	6 6 3	738 29	
Onslow,	7 457	8 6 87	
Orange,	11 9 5	1 732 68	
Pasquotank,	7 747	900 58	
Perquimans,	5 82	676 57	J. C. Lane, D & D, 75
Person,	9 14	1 62 86	C. W. Welburn, B, 75
Pitt,	12 9	1,475 3	S. E. Crisp, D & D, 75
Polk,	3 735	441 17	
Randolph,	16 3	1 875 67	
Richmond,	8 28	1,026 2	
Robeson,	13 3 7	1,546 9	
Rockingham,	11 2 9	1,652 9	B. Dalton, D & D, 75
Rowan,	3 014	1 52 86	
Rutherford,	10 17	1 234 21	
Sampson,	13 8 2	1 605 63	M. Hall, B, and L Hall, B, 150
Stanly,	7 383	852 45	
Stokes,	9 11	1,9 5 86	
Surry,	9 88	1,148 65	G. Harris, D & D, 75
Tyrrell,	4,304	5 6 34	
Union,	10,304	1 197 88	H. Belk, D & H. J. Belk D & D. and W. S Belk, D & D. 225
Wake,	24,824	2,828 78	N. J. Dupree, R. T. Clement, D & D, and J. Simpson, B, 225
Warren,	11 546	1,344 53	J. J. Read, B, 75
Washington,	5 871	624 98	
Watauga,	4 915	57 87	
Wayne,	12,726	1,479 38	J. L. Sumerlin & W. B. Sumerlin, D & D; H Sumerlin and S. W. Sumerlin, D & D, 300
Wilkes,	14 248	1,658 46	
Wilson,	8 321		S. A. Owens, M Owens, and B. Owens, B, 225
Yadkin,	10 138	987 31	
Yancey,	8,610	9 9 28	

The counties of Clay, Mitchell, and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published *one time* each in the following papers: Daily and Weekly Conservative, the Daily and Weekly Confederate and the Weekly Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Iredell Express, and Asheville News.

Salem Press